November 16, 1774. NUMB. 2395.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

BOSTON, November 3.

In Provincial CONGRESS, October 29, 1774.

Ordered, That Capt. Heath, Capt. White, Capt. Gardner, Mr. Cheever, and Mr. Devens, be a Committee to wait upon his Excellency with the following Meſſage.

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE province having been repeatedly alarmed at your Excellency's unuſual and warlike preparations ſince your arrival into it, and having by this Congreſs expreſſed a reaſonable expectation, that you would deſiſt from and demoliſh your fortifications on Boſton Neck, it muſt afford matter of aſtoniſhment, not only to the province, but the whole continent, that you ſhould treat our importunate applications with manifeſt inſenſibility and diſregard. The Congreſs are poſſeſſed of a writing with your ſignature, which purports itſelf to be a meſſage to this body, although addreſſed to ſundry gentlemen by name, who, officiating as our Committee, preſented an addreſs to your Excellency. We are ſurprized at your ſaying, that "what we call a fortreſs, unleſs annoyed, will annoy nobody," when from your acquaintance with the conſtitution of Britain, and of the province, over which you have been by his Majeſty commiſſioned to preſide, you muſt know that barely keeping a ſtanding army in the province, in time of peace, without conſent of the repreſentatives, is againſt law, and muſt be conſidered as a great grievance to the ſubjects; a grievance which this people could not with due regard to their freedom endure, was there not reaſon to hope that his Majeſty, upon being undeceived, would order redreſs. Is it not aſtoniſhing then, Sir, that you ſhould have ventured to aſſert that a fortreſs, by whatever name your Excellency is pleaſed to call it, which puts it in the power of the ſtanding army, which you command, to cut off communication between the country and the capital of this province, to impriſon the many thouſand inhabitants of the town of Boſton, to inſult and deſtroy them upon the leaſt, or even without any provocation, and which is evidently a continual annoyance to that oppreſſed community, "unleſs annoyed, will annoy nobody."

A retroſpect of your Excellency's conduct ſince your late reſidence in this province, we conclude will convince you of that truth, the meer hinting of which you tell us is highly exaſperating as well as ungenerous. We preſume your Excellency will not deny, that you have exerted yourſelf to execute the acts, made to ſubvert the conſtitution of the province. Although your Excellency's connexions with a Miniſtry inimical to the province, and your being ſurrounded with men of the worſt political principles, preclude a proſpect of your fully exerciſing towards this province your wonted benevolence and humanity, yet, Sir, we pray you indulge your ſocial virtues ſo far as to conſider the neceſſary feelings of this people under the hand of oppreſſion. Have not invaſions of private property by your Excellency been *repeatedly* made at Boſton? Have not the inhabitants of Salem, whilſt peaceably aſſembled for concerting meaſures to preſerve their freedom, and unprepared to defend themſelves, been in imminent danger from your troops? Have you not by removing the ammunition of the province, and by all other means in your power endeavoured to put it in a ſtate utterly defenceleſs? Have you not expreſly declared, that reſentment might be juſtly expected "from your troops" merely in conſequence of a refuſal of ſome inhabitants of the province to ſupply them with property undeniably their own? Surely theſe are queſtions founded on inconteſtible facts, which we think muſt prove that while the avowed enemies of Great-Britain and the Colonies are protected by your Excellency, the lives, liberties and properties of the inhabitants of the province, who are real friends to the Britiſh conſtitution, are greatly endangered, whilſt under the controul of your ſtanding army.

It muſt be matter of grief to every true Briton, that the honour of Britiſh troops is ſullied by the infamous errand on which they are ſent to America; and whilſt in the unjuſt cauſe in which you are engaged, menaces will never produce ſubmiſſion from the people of this province. Your Excellency, as well as the army, can only preſerve your honour by refuſing to ſubmit to the moſt diſgraceful proſtitution of ſubſerving plans ſo injurious to this people, ſo notoriouſly iniquitous and cruel. Your Excellency profeſſes to be ſolicitous for preſerving union and harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies, and we ſincerely hope that you will diſtinguiſh yourſelf by exertions for this purpoſe; for ſhould you be an inſtrument of involving in a civil war this oppreſſed and injured land, it muſt for ever deprive you of that tranquility, which finally bids adieu to thoſe, whoſe hands have been polluted with innocent blood. Your Excellency reminds us of the ſpirit of the Britiſh nation; we partake, we rejoice in her honours, and eſpecially revere her for her great national virtues: We hope ſhe will never veil her glory, or hazard ſucceſs, by exerting that ſpirit in ſupport of tyranny.

Your Excellency's ſtrange miſconception of facts, is not leſs conſpicuous in the cloſe of your meſſage, than in many other parts of it. You have ſuggeſted that the conduct of the province for ſupporting the conſtitution, is an inſtance of its violation—to declare the truth relative to this matter, muſt be a full vindication of our conduct therein. The powers placed in your Excellency for the good of the province, to convene, adjourn, prorogue and diſſolve the General Court, have been perverted to ruin and enſlave the province,—while our conſtituents, the loyal ſubjects of his Majeſty, have been compelled, for the laudable purpoſes of preſerving the conſtitution, and therein their freedom, to obtain the wiſdom of the province, in a way which is not only juſtifiable by reaſon, but under the preſent exigencies of the ſtate, directed by the principles of the conſtitution itſelf; warranted by the moſt approved precedent and example, and ſanctified by the Britiſh nation at the revolution, upon the ſtrength and validity of which precedent the whole Britiſh conſtitution now ſtands; his preſent Majeſty wears his crown, and all ſubordinate officers hold their places; and altho' we are willing to put the moſt favourable conſtruction on the warning you have been pleaſed to give us of the "rock on which we are," we beg leave to inform you, that our conſtituents do not expect that in the execution of that important truſt, which they have repoſed in us, we ſhould be wholly guided by your advice, and we truſt, Sir, that we ſhall not fail in our duty to our country, and loyalty to our King, or in a proper reſpect to your Excellency.

HARTFORD, *October* 7.

The General Aſſembly of this colony, in their laſt ſeſſions, in New-Haven, appointed the Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, Hon. Roger Sherman, and Silas Deane, Titus Hoſmer, and Jonathan Sturgis, Eſquires, Members of the General Congreſs to be held at Philadelphia, on the 10th of May next, agreeable to the recommendation and reſolve of the late General Congreſs, any three of whom to attend.

NEW-YORK, November 10.

On Monday laſt a diſcovery being made, that 18 ſheep were in a ſloop in the harbour, bound for the Weſt-Indies, a number of citizens waited on the Captain, and informed him that the exportation of ſheep was contrary to a reſolution of the continental Congreſs, and thereupon obtained his promiſe that they ſhould be re-landed, and not carried out of the harbour. The people were ſatisfied and patiently waited till evening, when a report prevailing that the veſſel was to ſail that night about two hundred inhabitants aſſembled on the wharff, appointed and ſent four perſons to wait on the Committee of Correſpondence, and requeſt their advice concerning the meaſures proper to be taken. By their advice the merchant, to whom the veſſel came conſigned, was ſent for, and deſired to cauſe the ſheep to be landed and delivered to one of the Committee, appointed on this occaſion by the people, which perſon gave his promiſe to return the ſheep as ſoon as the veſſel had ſailed. Accordingly the ſheep were landed, delivered, and ſoon after the veſſel was ſailed, returned to the proprietor; on which the people being well ſatisfied, peaceably diſperſed.

An Eſtimate of the Number of Souls in the following Provinces, made in Congreſs, Sept. 1774.

In Maſſachuſetts, 400,000. New-Hampſhire, 150,000. Rhode-Iſland, 59,678. Connecticut, 192,000. New-York, 250,000. New-Jerſey, 130,000. Pennſylvania, including the Lower Counties, 350,000. Maryland, 320,000. Virginia, 650,000. North-Carolina, 300,000. South-Carolina, 225,000. Total, 3,026,678.

The 10th and 52d regiments are arrived from Quebec at Boſton.

Extract of a Letter dated the 9th of October, 1774, from a Gentleman in Montreal, to his friend in New-York.

"I muſt beg leave to trouble you to get the incloſed printed in Mr. Holt's paper, as ſoon as poſſible, and ſend me an account of the charge, which ſhall be paid (together with the poſtage of this letter)—The paper contains the reſolves of all the Engliſh inhabitants of Montreal, at a full meeting, where they ſhewed their abhorrence of the Quebec act, which eſtabliſhes the French laws in this province, and puts the lives and properties of every perſon in it, in the power of the Governor; who, when the act takes place, will have a much greater power than a Spaniſh Viceroy. The Canadians in general are greatly alarmed at being put under their former laws, of which they had long ſeverely felt the bad effects—though the French Nobleſſe and Gentry, indeed, are very well pleaſed with the new act, which reſtores the old, as they expect to lord it over the induſtrious farmer and trader, and live upon their ſpoils, as they did before the conqueſt. Theſe latter, tho' greatly diſſatisfied and alarmed at this act, dare not complain for fear of the diſpleaſure of their prieſts, who rule and govern this whole country as they pleaſe; however, all the Engliſh in the province (except a few tools and dependents of the Governor) are unanimous, and determined to ſtruggle hard to obtain a repeal of this abominable act; which, if continued, would greatly hurt the trade of New-York, and the other colonies joining on us. It has been ſaid that ſome Canadian regiments would be raiſed and ſent againſt you; but depend on it none will go willingly, except their officers; and for the others, it will require a regiment of ſoldiers, to a regiment of Canadians, to oblige them to go: beſides they cannot, without ruining the country, ſpare 2000 men out of it.

"You may acquaint the printer with all the foregoing particulars, that he may be able to undeceive the public, and contradict what has been ſaid relating to this matter in Mr. Gaine's paper, &c.

AT a general meeting of the Engliſh inhabitants of the town of Montreal, to conſult on the moſt proper and beſt method to repreſent to his Majeſty and the Parliament a true ſtate of this province, by acquainting them of the ſhare *we* have of the trade, the landed property *we* poſſeſs, the miſerable ſtate *we* found this province in, and the flouriſhing ſtate *we* have brought it to; the recompence *we* are to receive by a late act of Parliament is, to be deprived of thoſe valuable parts of *our* conſtitution, the trial by jury, and the Habeas Corpus act, and ſubjected to laws made by a legiſlative council, compoſed of people entirely dependent on the Governor, and agreeable to the deſpotic laws of France.—And that if ſuch an act takes place, as *we* ſhall have no ſecurity for *our* property nor religion (the Roman Catholic religion being, by ſaid act, the eſtabliſhed religion of the country) *we* muſt be reduced to the unhappy neceſſity of living as ſlaves, or abandoning the country, and a great part of *our* property; and the province muſt return to its former miſerable ſituation.—There was the greateſt unanimity amongſt the Engliſh, when the following Gentlemen, viz. Thomas Walker, Eſq; Iſaac Todd, Eſq; Mr. James Price, Mr. John Blake, Mr. Alexander Patterſon, Mr. John Porteus, were choſen a Committee to repair to Quebec, to act in conjunction with the Engliſh there, on this alarming occaſion. They likewiſe entered into a very generous ſubſcription for the expence that might attend their obtaining relief.

JUST come to Hand, per Captain GILL, from LONDON, AND TO BE SOLD, BY

ROBERT LOOSELY,

In Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets,

A GENERAL aſſortment of Shoe-maker's tools, a quantity of Benn ſoals, of an exceeding good quality, much ſuperior to thoſe generally imported; boot legs; white, calf and ſheep-ſkins; cork ſoals, and cork in ſheets, with every article uſed in the above buſineſs.---Complete ſetts of tools, ſuitable for thoſe who have their ſhoes made in their own houſes.---Store-keepers may be ſupplied with any quantity of his black heel ball, cheaper than any other ſhop in this city; which balls ſhall be engaged good, and if not found ſo, taken back, and the money returned. Lamp-black, in any quantity; ſhoe-heels and laſts, white ſpinnel, &c. &c. He will ſell a large quantity of Engliſh rag-ſtones cheap, by the hundred.

N. B. Orders ſhall be as punctually attended to as if the perſons were preſent, and no advantage of the times taken.

A complete Hemp-dreſſer or two may have conſtant employment and good wages, by applying as above, or any perſon having the indentures of ſuch to diſpoſe of, may have a reaſonable price for them. ¶

BROADCLOTHS and STOCKINGS, a very large and general aſſortment, of every price and quality; alſo a quantity of checks, and Ruſſia ſheetings; blankets and rugs, of all ſizes; cambricks, royal ribs; pins and gloves; plain and mackaroni velvets, with a great number of other ſhop goods, freſh imported, and will poſitively be ſold at the former moderate prices, for caſh, by

GEORGE BARTRAM,

At the Fleece's Head, half-way between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, in Second-ſtreet.

N. B. Thoſe who purchaſe a quantity ſhall have ſome time allowed to pay. *Nov.* 12, 1774.

A FULLER, that is Maſter of his Buſineſs, and can be well recommended for his Sobriety and Induſtry, may hear of a good place, by enquiring of JACOB SHOEMAKER, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. †

JOHN MASON, UPHOLDER,

At the Corner of Front and Market-ſtreets,

CARRIES on the Upholdſtry Buſineſs, in all its various branches, and ſhall be extreamly obliged to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that will pleaſe to employ him, and they may depend on having their orders neatly and carefully executed.

Said MASON has imported, by the laſt ſhips from London, a neat aſſortment of paper hangings, Straſburg ſnuff, beſt ſuperfine 11qr. Flanders ticks, mattraſs or wool beds, ſacking bottoms, &c. and a curious aſſortment of TOYS.

N. B. Red Leather gilt Trunks. §

WILLIAM DREWET SMITH,

Has juſt imported, in the laſt ſhips from England,

A QUANTITY of Baron Van Haake's Royal Letters Patent Compoſition for manuring Land. This valuable Compoſition has been tried with the greateſt Succeſs in England, not only for arable, Meadow and Paſture Land, but is alſo excellent for Hop, Turnip, Tobacco Grounds, and Vineyards; likewiſe particularly adapted to Kitchen Gardens and Nurſeries.

The above will be ſold in Quantities not leſs than 8 Pounds to 2co Weight and upwards, with proper printed Directions, at his Store, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. ¶

JAMES ROSE,

Who kept Shop almoſt at the Corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, is removed to the Corner-houſe of Third and Arch-ſtreets, oppoſite to the Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe, in Arch-ſtreet, and the Sign of the Roſe, in Third-ſtreet, at the Corner of the Friends Burying-ground, and has, out of the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Glaſgow, laid in on the very beſt terms, a very neat and general aſſortment of GOODS, which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, wholeſale and retail, for ready money only, viz.

THREE-fourths, ⅞ and yard wide Iriſh linens; ¾, ⅞, yard wide, and yard and ¼ cotton and linen checks, cotton and linen ſtripes; cotton hollands; ſtriped tickings; 6-qr. 6¼, and 7-qr. bed bunts; 9-8ths brown and white Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings; Ruſſia and Iriſh dowlas; Ruſſia ravens duck, drillings, diapers, and huckaback clouting and napkening diapers; 6, 7, and 8-qr. diaper table cloths; cambricks and lawns, in pieces and patches; yard wide and 6 qr. muſlins and humhums; plain, flowered and ſtriped ſilk and muſlin gauzes and kentings; kenting handkerchiefs; Bandanoe, Romal, Barcelona and Lungee ſilk handkerchiefs; black neck-cloths:---A very good aſſortment of black ſattins; India taffaties; ſpotted and flowered modes; ell wide and half yard perſians, of moſt colours:---A very neat and general aſſortment of pompadour, light, and dark ground chints; cotton and calicoes; ſingle and double purple calicoes, yard and ell wide India calicoes; maſqueraded and ſtriped bengals; blue, green, cloth coloured fine and ſuperfine ſaggathies; wiltons; broad and forreſt cloths:---With a large aſſortment of ſhaloons; rattinets; cotton velvets, velverets and corderoys; ſerge denims; everlaſtings; dyed jeans; thicketets and fuſtians; moreens; durants and tammies; worſted damaſks; callimancoes; ruſſels; dorſeteers; crapes and poplins; mens, womens, boys and girls worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, of all kinds; mens, womens, boys and girls worſted, linen, cotton, leather and ſilk gloves and mitts; buckram, buttons, mohair and twiſt; the beſt German and Scotch oſnabrigs; G. B. wool and cotton cards; playing cards; French indigo; gun powder and ſhot; table knives and forks:--And a large aſſortment of womens worſted ſhoes; together with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate. §

N. B. As all the above goods were purchaſed uncommonly low for caſh, he hopes to convince thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, that none will ſell on more reaſonable terms.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Auguſt* 3.

ON the 16th of laſt month we received here the diſagreeable news, that the Grand Viſir had been abandoned, on the 30th of June laſt, by 140,000 men of his army, who had cowardly quitted their colours to return home. The Grand Signor held the ſame day a Grand Divan, in which were taken into conſideration the critical circumſtances to which the Chief of the Ottoman army was reduced, who was in danger of being made priſoner with the reſt of his troops; in conſequence of which, it was unanimouſly reſolved, to diſpatch to him immediately full powers to conclude the peace with Ruſſia, on the beſt conditions he could obtain.

A Janiſſary, named Effendiſſi, furniſhed with a Ruſſian paſſport, arrived here the 19th of laſt month from the the army, with the preliminaries of the peace, which Field Marſhal Count Romanzow had himſelf dictated to the Grand Signor. The following day his Highneſs, with the advice of the Mufti, the Lawyers, and the principal Officers of the Porte, ſigned thoſe preliminaries, and diſpatched them immediately to the army. Although the ſtipulations of the treaty have not yet been made public, it is preſumed that the conditions of peace are the ſame as thoſe demanded at the former conferences.

Peterſburgh, Aug. 16. On Sunday morning laſt peace with the Ottoman Porte was proclaimed in four different parts of this capital by a Major of the guards, who officiated as Herald on that occaſion; and immediately afterwards her Imperial Majeſty, accompanied by the Great Duke and Ducheſs, proceeded to the church of Caſan, where, after the celebration of Maſs, Te Deum was ſung, at which all the nobility and foreign miniſters were preſent. In the evening there was a brilliant Court at the Summer Palace.

LONDON, *September* 12.

Whatever face Adminiſtration may put upon the matter, it is moſt certain, that the intelligence of the deſertion of the troops lately ſent to America is a matter of real embarraſſment, as it was thought they could be truſted with the *execution of any thing*.

Extract of an authentic Letter from Madrid, Auguſt 12.

"The Court of Spain, which has been ſo long in a ſeeming torpidity reſpecting the ſtate of the affairs of the reſt of Europe, has not been ſo in reality, but has made uſe of this ſpecious ſhew of inactivity to elude the penetration of the powers of Europe, and at the ſame time make preparations and carry on deſigns of the largeſt extent and the moſt important nature, deſigns which even the deep political knowledge of the French Miniſters could not develope or explain. The applications which were repeatedly made to the Court of Spain by the diſtreſſed kingdom of Poland were eluded in ſuch a manner as to amuſe, without any intention to do any real ſervice. In like manner were treated the Ruſſian endeavours to engage the Spaniſh aſſiſtance againſt the Turks; for that war was a matter in which the Court of Spain could have no kind of concern, being entirely foreign to her in all her intereſts and connections. France and England have been very largely deceived by the conduct of the Spaniſh Court, eſpecially the latter, who is likely ſoon to feel very ſeverely that Spaniſh faith is no more to be relied on than the French now, or than the Punic was of old. The deep deſign now begins to unfold itſelf, and is verging out of that privacy and latency which has ſo long curtained it; and it is ſhrewdly gueſſed, that the war which is now with Portugal inevitable, is only meant as a prelude to one with England. The articles on which the Portugueſe have drawn upon them the vengeance of the Spaniards are ſo artfully managed, and ſo finely interwoven, that there ſcarcely remains any doubt that the artifices of the Spaniſh Miniſtry will prevail, and England be moſt indiſputably engaged in her ally's quarrel. This opinion is ſtrongly ſupported by a variety of circumſtances, but none more than the repairing and ſtrengthening the Havanna, Porto Bello, and all the other places of importance; building new forts, &c. &c. which have been very induſtriouſly attended to by the Spaniards ever ſince the concluſion of the laſt peace with England. The great number of ſhips and troops, which have been for ſome years paſt almoſt imperceptibly ſending into the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, and the very important regulations and arrangements which have been made over all the the Spaniſh ſettlements in America and the Weſt-Indies; the ſupplies of ſhips and troops which have been ſent over from Old Spain amount very largely, as it is well known his Catholic Majeſty has now at the Havanna, and others of his ports in the Weſt-Indies, no leſs than thirty-eight ſhips of the line, all in good order, beſides guarda coſtas, frigates, &c. and near forty thouſand regular troops in his garriſons and forts, a force infinitely ſuperior to the Engliſh in that part of the world, and capable of undertakings, which ought to inſpirit them to take every precaution againſt what may happen before it is yet too late. Still farther to ſupport the opinion, that Spain means to come ſoon to an open rupture with England, a peace, in itſelf diſhonourable, and ſomewhat diſadvantageous to Spain, was made with the Emperor of Morocco; and all the Spaniſh troops employed in that war were tranſported to the iſland of Majorca, and the other iſlands belonging to Spain in the Mediterranean, eſpecially at Majorca, where ſeveral new fortifications have been built, and the old ones ſtrengthened and repaired; ſeveral frigates have been built in the ports of the iſland, and ſome ſhips of war of the royal Spaniſh navy are now lying there. All the places of importance along the ſea coaſts, eſpecially Carthagena, Cadiz, Malaga, Seville, &c. &c. &c. &c. where the royal ſhips are built and laid up, are ſtrengthened, and ſecured with the utmoſt diligence. The army of Spain has been new modeled; the troops, from their former inactivity, raiſed into proper order, and conſtant exerciſe; and in ſhort, every ſtep has been taken to render Spain formidable, both at home and abroad; and making her not only capable of ſupporting a defenſive, but of undertaking an offenſive war, againſt whatever power ſhe pleaſes, while the major part of the powers of Europe imagined her plunged in her uſual indolence, and thoſe preparations which were taken notice of were only making for the better ſecurity of her diſtant dominions. It would be abſurd indeed to ſuppoſe all theſe grand naval armaments, all theſe ſtrong preparations by ſea, were made againſt an enemy ſo deſpicable, ſo unimportant on the ſeas, as Portugal now is, who it is well known cannot muſter with all her efforts twenty ſhips of war fit for any kind of ſervice; this conſidered, and added to the conduct of the Spaniards towards the Engliſh in the Weſt-Indies, and the ſituation of Spain in reſpect to the other powers of Europe, it ſurely will moſt evincingly appear, it will hardly be denied, that the intentions of Spain is to wound England the firſt opportunity, through the ſides of Portugal."

Sept. 13. A letter from Warſaw, dated Auguſt 23, ſays, "In the Aſſembly of the Delegation yeſterday Baron Stackelberg, after congratulating the Delegates on their having accepted the plan of a permanent Council, added, "that from this time his Court and the other Potentates "would conſider Poland as a real power, and ſhew her "every mark of eſteem as ſuch."

A calculation has been made of the expences of the laſt general election in the ſeveral counties of this kingdom, which was found to exceed two millions of money.

The following extract of a letter from Voltaire to the late Lord Cheſterfield, written in 1772, will ſerve to mark that great writer's ſentiments of our Britiſh and American worlds:—"In the midſt of your Nation's folly and blindneſs I can ſee a new world opening, that will prove an aſylum for all your honeſt, induſtrious people: and I think a few years will diſcover the Iſland of Britain to have for its inhabitants only two ſorts of animals, tyrants and ſlaves."

A great Writer, ſpeaking of England, ſays, "Your ſpot has paſſed its meridian; luxury has taken root; the unexpected wealth got from the poor of a diſtant country by robbery, has changed the bulwark of the Engliſh conſtitution, your Houſe of Commons."

Several plans for reconciling the Colonies to Great-Britain have lately been propoſed to the Miniſtry, but though they have been ſeveral times the ſubject of conſideration, no judgment can yet be formed whether either of them will be adopted.

There are ſaid to be at leaſt upwards of 15,000 ſoldiers cantoned along the coaſt of Spain from Barcelona to Alicant, which are continually increaſing, ſtretching towards the French boundaries, but with what view, in the preſent appearance of things, is hard to determine.

Extract of a private Letter from the Hague, Sept. 9.

"The war which was expected in Europe ever ſince the year 1770, but hitherto prevented by the puſillanimity of a certain Miniſtry, who would rather ſuffer the groſſeſt affronts than venture to enter in any diſpute, was expected to break out immediately after the deceaſe of the late French King.—The expectation anſwered ſo far, that a great change immediately took place among the French Miniſtry, when all thoſe who were known to be inclined to be pacific were looked upon as traitors to their country, and have been exiled and baniſhed the Court; but all thoſe who were known to be inclined to war have been preferred and called into office. In this ſituation of the French Cabinet, joined in their intereſt with that of Spain, the expected war ſhould have broke out ſome months ago; but the true reaſon and policy of that heſitation is the following:—The Britiſh miniſtry had, ever ſince the preſent reign, a deſign to enſlave the Colonies of America, and to render the King deſpotic in thoſe vaſt and extenſive provinces; but this plan could not have been carried into execution, becauſe it was contrary to the intereſt of France and Spain, both which Courts always rather wiſhed to ſee the prerogative power of a Britiſh King limited as much as poſſible. Whether it was a ſecret article of the peace ſettled between the Belligerant powers in the year 1762, or whether it was ſettled and effected in the latter end of the late reign in France, by a corrupted French Miniſtry, that France ſhall not intermeddle in the diſputes between Great Britain and her Colonies, is unknown, though ſo much is ſure, that the Britiſh Miniſtry had a ſolemn promiſe from the leaders of the French Cabinet not to interfere in theſe affairs. As ſoon as that ſolemn promiſe was given to the Britiſh Miniſtry, they began to operate, and to lay the affair before the Parliament, being ſure to carry every motion by a majority. Scarce was the above deep laid plan of the Miniſtry begun to be carried into execution, but the French King died, and an utter change happened among the Miniſtry there, to the greateſt diſappointment of the Britiſh Miniſtry. A declaration, however, was immediately made by the young French King, engaging to obſerve the ſame friendſhip with his neighbours as his illuſtrious predeceſſor did; and in the mean time ordered to bring both his land and ſea forces in the beſt ſituation, to be in readineſs at a moment's notice, for no other reaſon but to watch very anxiouſly the reſolutions of the General Aſſemblies of America.

"As ſoon as the diſputes between Great-Britain and her Colonies ſhall come to blows, France and Spain will immediately take the advantage of it, and attack Great-Britain with power and vigour. This intention of the French and Spaniards is foreſeen by the Britiſh Court, who continually ſend inſtructions to their Ambaſſadors to enquire for the reaſon of the preparations of war, which are carried on with ſo much aſſiduity in France and Spain; but the anſwer theſe Ambaſſadors generally receive is very indifferent.—In this manner France and Spain are watching the reſult of the Britiſh Americans, and how this quarrel will end; and the Britiſh Miniſtry, on the other hand, are keeping backwards from executing their plan in America, till they know how matters will be ſettled at the Courts of France and Spain."

The eſtabliſhment of a Civil Government on the back of the Miſſiſſippi, has been ſo much countenanced by the Miniſtry, that a Great Perſonage has given orders for accurate maps of thoſe tracts of land to be made for his own peruſal.

Should we have a war with France, there is hardly one inCanada, or the ceded iſlands, but what will take up arms in favour of the French King; for they ſtill pray for him in all places of worſhip by name, and will certainly aſſiſt him whom they ſo zealouſly and ſincerely pray for. All Catholics in England, Scotland and Ireland, look on the preſent reigning family as uſurpers; and though metaphyſics have taught them diſtinctions without differences, and words to artfully conceal their ſentiments, Kings *de jure*, and Kings *de facto*, they reverence the latter, and deſpiſe the former. Every one of them in foreign ſervice, ſpeaking of the Prince he ſerves under, calls him his Sovereign, and are the moſt bitter enemies our religion or ſucceſſion experience. In ſhort we have gained very little by the acquiſition of Canada, and ſhall perhaps have many of our countrymen to lament, who may fall thro' our bad policy.

The univerſal rage of abſolute dominion is the hobby-horſe of Kings, and has been theſe ſeveral centuries ſyſtematically ſettled in Germany. In countries formerly free it has been lately eſtabliſhed, and how? By a military force. Indeed wherever tyranny exiſts in a ſingle perſon, it is but nominally ſo, as the real power is in the army.

Extract of a Letter from an Engliſh Gentleman at Venice, dated Auguſt 14.

"The ſatisfaction which was felt here on the concluſion of peace between the Ruſſians and the Ottomans, has given place to an univerſal alarm throughout the States, in conſequence of the hoſtile proceedings of the Emperor of Germany, who appears, from marching large bodies of his troops into the Venetian territories, inclined to treat them as his ally, the King of Pruſſia, has done the citizens of Dantzic."

Sept. 14. Who can deny but that the G--------t is at preſent a military one? the M-------y have made it ſuch, who being conſcious that reaſon, juſtice, and the civil ſpirit of the conſtitution, are all againſt and aſhamed of them, have, like terrified cowards, precipitately blundered on the cruel and much-hated reſource of turning the arms of Britain againſt her own boſom, and yet, if we may credit what they ſeem ſo induſtriouſly careful to conceal (even their own accounts allow of) the alarming deſertions of the military at Boſton, as if the proper ſoldiers, inheriting more exalted ſouls than their employers, rejected the bloody buſineſs with horror; men who never turned their backs on the natural enemies of their country; men whoſe approved integrity in the field has often given glory to their country; now ſpurn at the inglorious warfare, and prefer, what on other occaſions would be worſe than death itſelf, deſertion to duty, when it comes in competition with their honour, as Britons and ſoldiers.

A correſpondent informs us, that in one of the publications of Holland for laſt month there is ſomething to the following effect: "It is remarkable that the two moſt powerful Kings in Europe are, with all their ſeeming authority, under the neceſſity of concealing their religion; for it is certain that one is a Jeſuit, and the other a Papiſt."

The Dutch, we are told, have lately made ſome propoſals to the Court of London, to join them in checking the inſolence of the Dey of Algiers, and for protecting their ſubjects from being plundered by him for the future.

SAVANNAH (in Georgia) October 19.

Yeſterday forenoon his Excellency the Governor and the Hon. John Stuart, Eſq; Superintendant of Indian affairs, held a conference in the court-houſe with about forty-ſeven of the Kings, Headmen and Warriors of the Creek nation of Indians; near the concluſion of which his Excellency told them, that, upon their putting to death the two murderers that had made their eſcape, whenever they could be come at, which they had before engaged to do, in a talk lately ſent down from the lower towns, and ſigned by five of their Kings and Headmen, delivering up all the negroes in the nation, and the horſes and cattle which were lately carried away from the ſettlements, that were not killed or ſtrayed away, the trade ſhould be carried on to their towns as uſual. This he required of them as a ſolemn agreement to be entered into, and which ſhould be drawn up in writing to be ſigned by them in behalf of the whole nation, on Thurſday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. He alſo ſtrongly recommended to them the breaking up of the town called the Standing Peach Tree, and that they would in future prevent any houſes, plantations or ſettlements being made on the Ockmulguee and Okonee rivers, as a number of their diſorderly people and ours might reſort thither, and much miſchief happen amongſt them; likewiſe that they would put a ſtop to a ſettlement making on the Okonee river by one Randall. This laſt recommendation the Cuſſitaw King ſaid he would pay a due regard to when he got home, by ordering the Indians concerned in that ſettlement, who were ſome of his people, to remove their cattle, &c. therefrom, and return to the nation.

The number of the murderers required to be put to death, as a ſatisfaction for the white people killed by the Creek Indians, was five, three of whom have already ſuffered, and the ſtrongeſt aſſurances are given that the other two ſhall be killed when taken; ſo that we are now happily relieved from the apprehenſions of an Indian war, by the ſpirited and prudent conduct of our Governor and the Superintendant, the Indians ſeeming diſpoſed to give all the ſatisfaction demanded of them as far as lies in their power.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 25.

By Captain Richard Grinnel, in the ſloop Maria, who arrived here the 7th inſtant, in 37 days, from the Iſland Deloſs, on the coaſt of Africa, we have the following account, "That Captain Daniel Darby, in a brig belonging to New-York, had made ſeveral attemps to ſail from the coaſt, but meeting with misfortunes was obliged to put back. In the laſt attempt, he got about thirty leagues out at ſea, when his ſlaves roſe, and in the engagement killed his chief mate, and before they could conquer the ſlaves, they were obliged to kill a number of them, which made him put back again, and after he had arrived at the iſland Deloſs, his people all left him. Captain Gideon, in a brig belonging to Liverpool, had arrived on the coaſt, and went into the river Pungoes, in order to ſlave off, and had not been there but a few days before he was cut off by the natives.

NEW-YORK, November. 14.

His Excellency General Gage has ordered the victualling office to be immediately removed from this city to Boſton.

The camp, at Boſton, under the command of his Excellency General Gage, was to break up as laſt Wedneſday; when the laſt troops from this place, and thoſe from Quebec, were then to diſembark from the tranſports, and all march into quarters in one day.

We have not the leaſt reaſon to imagine that the Packets will be ordered from this port for Boſton; at leaſt the Poſt Maſters General, nor the Agents for the Packets here, have no ſuch accounts.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.

Extract of a Letter from Stanton, in Virginia, dated November 4, 1774.

"On the 10th of October, our Army being encamped in the Fork of the Great Kanhawa, two men went out early to hunt, but were fired upon by a number of Indians, when one of them was killed, the other made his eſcape, and brought the intelligence to the camp. Colonel Lewis immediately ordered out 300 men, who, after marching about three quarters of a mile, before ſun-riſe, were attacked by a number (ſuppoſed to be from 800 to 1000) of deſperate ſavages; they ſoon made our men retreat about one quarter of a mile, when a reinforcement coming up, they continued fighting in this place till noon, and were never above twenty yards apart, often within ſix, and ſometimes cloſe together, tomahawking one another. The Indians then began to fall back, but continued fighting at a diſtance till night came on and parted them. Such a battle with Indians, it is imagined, was never heard of before. We had upwards of 50 men killed, and 90 wounded. Amongſt the ſlain were many brave men, both officers and privates; and a Magiſtrate of this place, Mr. Frog, a very worthy Gentleman, was alſo killed—ſo eager were the Indians for his ſcalp, that one man ſhot three of them over him, endeavouring by turns to ſcalp him. The number of Indians killed cannot be aſcertained, as they were continually carrying them off, and throwing them into the river, but from the tracks of blood, the number muſt have been great. Our men got upwards of 20 ſcalps, 80 blankets, about 40 guns, and a great many tomahawks; and intended in a few days to go over the river, to meet the Governor, 20 or 25 miles from their towns. The Indians the Governor lately concluded a peace with, it is aſſured, were in this battle. We ſuppoſe they have had the other ſtruggle before this time, and are very impatient to know the iſſue."

A Gentleman from Virginia has favoured us with the following liſt of officers killed and wounded in the above engagement. viz.

Killed. Col. Charles Lewis, Col. John Field; Captains John Murray, Robert M'Clenagan, Samuel Wilſon, and

James Ward; Lieutenant Hugh Allen; and Enſigns Baker and Candiff.

Wounded. Captains William Fleming (ſince dead) John Dickinſon, Thomas Blueford, and John Skidman; Lieutenants Goldman, Robinſon, Lard and Vance.

44 privates killed, and 79 wounded.

We are informed, that a few days ago Jeſſe Hand, Eſq; of Cape-May, came to this city with a genteel ſum of money, generouſly ſubſcribed by the people of that place, to be laid out for the uſe of the ſuffering poor of Boſton.

AGREEABLE to public notice given in the Pennſylvania Journal and Gazette, the following Gentlemen were duly elected, on Saturday, the 12th of November, 1774, to be a Committee for the city of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties and Southwark; and they are hereby requeſted to meet at the State-Houſe, in the ſaid city, on Thurſday, the 17th inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and proceed on the duty for which they are elected.

JOHN BAYARD,
ISAAC HOWELL,
BLATHWAITE JONES,
} Judges appointed to ſuperintend the Election.

November 12, 1774.

COMMITTEE.

1 John Dickenſon,	31 John Shee,
2 Thomas Mifflin,	32 Owen Biddle,
3 Charles Thompſon,	33 William Heyſham,
4 John Cadwallader,	34 James Milligan,
5 Robert Morris,	35 John Wilcocks,
6 Samuel Howell,	36 Sharpe Delany,
7 George Clymer,	37 Francis Gurney,
8 Joſeph Read,	38 John Purviance,
9 Samuel Meredith,	39 Robert Knox,
10 John Allen,	40 Francis Haſſenclever,
11 William Ruſh,	41 Thomas Cuthbert, ſen.
12 James Meaſe,	42 William Jackſon,
13 John Nixon,	43 Iſaac Melchior,
14 John Cox,	44 Samuel Penroſe,
15 John Bayard,	45 Iſaac Coates,
16 Chriſtopher Ludwig,	46 William Coates,
17 Thomas Barclay,	47 Blathwaite Jones,
18 George Schloſſer,	48 Thomas Pryor,
19 Jonathan B. Smith,	49 Samuel Maſſey,
20 Francis Wade,	50 Robert Towers,
21 Benjamin Marſhall,	51 Henry Jones,
22 Lambert Cadwallader.	52 Joſeph Wetherill,
23 Reynold Keen,	53 Joſeph Copperthwaite,
24 Richard Bache,	54 Joſeph Dean,
25 John Benezet,	55 Benjamin Harbeſon,
26 Henry Keppele, jun.	56 James Aſh,
27 Jacob Winey,	57 Benjamin Loxley,
28 Jacob Ruſh,	58 W. Robinſon, joiner,
29 Joſeph Falconer,	59 Ricloff Albertſon,
30 William Bradford,	60 James Irvine.

At the particular requeſt of a number of the Freeholders of the diſtrict of Southwark, the following perſons are deſired to be added to the Committee, viz. Elias Boys, Joſeph Turner, Abraham Jones, Thomas Robinſon.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others*, ELECTORS *for the County of* PHILADELPHIA.

WHEREAS a number of the townſhip Aſſeſſors, and other inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia, having occaſionally met, taking into conſideration the neceſſity of complying with the reſolves of the Continental Congreſs for chooſing Committees in every city, county and town, do apprehend it neceſſary for the inhabitants of each townſhip to meet at ſome convenient place, on Monday, the 21ſt inſtant, to chooſe three or four reputable Freeholders, as a townſhip Committee; and further that the ſaid townſhip Committee are hereby notified to meet at the houſe of Henry Younken, on the 26th inſtant, at one o'clock, to chooſe a Committee of as many ſuitable perſons for the county of Philadelphia as ſhall be then agreed on.

The Delegates for the colony of Connecticut having made their report of the proceedings of the Continental Congreſs, to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, they paſſed a reſolve, That the Aſſociation entered into and ſigned by them, in behalf of that colony, ought to be faithfully kept and obſerved. They alſo further reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſeveral towns in that colony to chuſe a Committee of their own body, agreeable to the 11th article of the ſaid Aſſociation, for the purpoſes therein expreſſed.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis, laſt Wedneſday, a Committee of 44 Perſons was choſen for that County and City, to carry into Execution the Aſſociation agreed on by the American Congreſs.

His Excellency Governor EDEN arrived at Annapolis on the 8th Inſtant, from London.

*** EBENEZER ROBINSON's *new conſtructed Pump is now compleated, ſuitable for a middling ſized veſſel, and may be made to ſuit a larger, with a ſmall alteration, which will diſcharge at the rate of two hogſheads of water in a minute with one hand, and is made to work with two, three or four hands, which will diſcharge a larger quantity, and that with great eaſe to the workers; and as it is not likely it will be long with him, thoſe that chuſe to ſee its performance, are deſired to call ſoon at his houſe, the third door from the corner of Race-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Ship Jane, C. M'Cauſland, from London. Ship Sally, J. Ruſſell, Briſtol. Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, St. Kitts. Ship Catharine, T. Maſon, Cadiz. Brig Anna, J. Forſter, Hiſpaniola. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina. Schooner Betſey, F. Savadge, Sloop Rainbow, R. Joyne, Sloop Edward, A. Keeble, and Schooner Counteſs of Dunmore, A. Donaldſon, Virginia. Schooner Betſey, R. Patterſon, Jamaica. Sloop Adventure, T. Symmer, from Grenades.

OUTWARDS. *Ship Harmony, S. Crawford, and Snow Dickinſon, J. Johnſon, Liſbon. Ship Ann, G. Forten, Briſtol. Ship Magdalen, J. Wallace, Jamaica. Sloop Friendſhip, H. Fiſher, St. Kitts. Schooner Polly, W. Wyer, Newbury. Ship Proſperity, W. M'Culloch, Belfaſt. Ship Becky and Debby, S. Williams, Cadiz. Schooner Delaware, E. Cooke, Salem, N. E. Brig Lowther, J. Smith, Barbados. Schooner Liberty, D. Kiddle, Dominica. Brig Berwick, J. Scutt, Miſſiſippi. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Brig Induſtry, G. Aſh, Antigua. Ship Recovery, J. M'Culloch, Newry. Ship Laſoye Planter, W. Smith, Dominica. Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, for Maderia.*

CLEARED. *Sloop Nancy, J. Sinclair, Schooner Catharine and Jane, J. Younghuſband, Ship Richard Penn, J. All, Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Schooner Betſey, F. Savadge, and Schooner Wray Galley, G. Wray, Virginia. Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, and Sloop New-York Packet, J. Rivers, N. York. Sloop Patty, J. Harris, and Sloop Betſey, E. Chappell, N. London. Ship Nancy and Polly, W. Sutton, Brig Ann, J. Chatham, and Ship Sophia, S. Williams, Cadiz. Schooner Three Brothers, J. Beard, Nantucket. Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, R. Iſland. Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados. Ship Pomona, J. Green, and Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Liſbon. Schooner Rebecca, L. Dreau, Nova-Scotia. Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica. Ship Elizabeth, P. Byrne, Liverpool. Ship Margaret, R. Speir, Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, and Sloop Catharine, J. R. Morris, Maryland. Ship Centurion, W. Kerlin, Madeira. Brig Union, P. Flynn, Georgia. Sloop Three Brothers, A. Mills. Miſſiſippi. Brig Kitty, J. Robinſon, Dominica. Schooner Lively, A. Lowell, to Newbury.*

City of Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1774.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

BEST FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Seventeen Shillings* per C.
RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per C.

White Bread	lb.	oz.	*Middl. Do.*	lb.	oz.	*Rye Do.*	lb.	oz.
1d. loaf, is	0	6¾	1d. loaf, is	0	7¼	1d. loaf, is	0	11
2d. ditto,	0	13½	2d. ditto,	0	15½	2d. ditto	1	6½
4d. ditto,	1	10½	4d. ditto,	1	15½	4d. ditto	2	12½
8d. ditto,	3	5	8d. ditto,	3	15	8d. ditto	5	9
12d. ditto,	4	15½	12d. ditto,	5	14¼	12d. ditto	8	5½

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, *Mayor*,
SAMUEL POWELL,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER.

Philadelphia, November 14, 1774.

On Friday, the 25th inſtant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at WILLIAM SITGREAVES's Vendue-ſtore, the upper end of Second-ſtreet,

WILL begin the ſale of one hundred pieces of low priced broadcloths, naps, plains, duffils, &c. with an aſſortment of ſhaloons, durants, tammies, camblets, calimancoes, and a variety of other goods, on the following terms. Every perſon purchaſing to the amount of Five Pounds, or more, to have 6 months credit, giving a note, with ſecurity, if required; and thoſe who pay ready money to have an abatement of 5 per cent.

N. B. A vendue on Friday, the 18th inſtant, as uſual.

THE WEEKLY VOTES of the Honourable HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of this Province, of their Sitting from the 14th to the 21ſt of October laſt, are now publiſhed by

HENRY MILLER,
PRINTER, in RACE-STREET.

Where alſo may be had, The GERMAN GRAMMAR of JOHN JAMES BACHMAIR, M. A. by which, as the Author ſays in his Preface, any diligent Engliſh Learner may attain to the Knowledge of the German Language, without the Help of a Maſter. ¶

WAS FOUND in a Pile of Wood, at Greenwich-point Ferry, oppoſite Glouceſter, the 8th Inſtant, a black Leather POCKET-BOOK; in it was £ 4:6:1 in Caſh, alſo an Inventory of the Goods and Caſh found with the Body of Michael Tracy, who died in the Townſhip of Pikeland, Cheſter County, July 25, 1773. The Owner of the above Pocket-Book, proving Property and paying Charges, may have it again.

Nov. 16, 1774. RICHARD RENSHAW.

WAS LOST, on Monday laſt, A RED LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, with a Silver Claſp, the Owner's Name ſtamped inſide, it contained a Number of Papers of no Uſe to any but the Owner. Any Perſon who has found the ſame, and will leave it at Mrs. JENKINS's Bar, at the Sign of the Coneſtogoe Waggon, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward. ¶

Philadelphia, November 14, 1774.

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Front-ſtreet, on the 12th inſtant, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, a handſome GOLD WATCH, with a China face and three hands, one of which tells the day of the month; maker's name Thomas Wagſtaffe; it had engraved on the back of the outer caſe, in a cypher, the letters P. M. alſo the owner's name, Phebe Morton, engraved on the cap. At the ſame time was ſtolen the following articles:----One white ſattin quilted petticoat; one black paduaſoy gown; one cinnamon coloured tabby ditto; one brown ducape ditto; and one crow coloured mantua ditto. The perſon, who perpetrated this robbery, was ſeen coming out of the houſe with a parcel of clothes hanging over his arm; he is a man of low ſtature, has black ſhort hair, tied behind; had on a ſtriped jacket, and a brown one over it, with the ſleeves cut off above the elbows, and wore a ſmall round hat, without loops; it is ſuppoſed he is gone to New-York in ſome of the ſtages. Whoever brings the above deſcribed goods to the owner, ſhall receive the reward of TEN POUNDS, or the above reward for the goods and thief, on conviction. ‡ PHEBE MORTON.

TO BE SOLD,

On Fifthday, the 24th of Eleventh-Month (November) inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia (if not ſold before at private ſale)

A LOT of land, *on which is a good brick dwelling-houſe and kitchen adjoining, ſituate on River or Delaware-ſtreet---under the houſe is a good cellar--the lot extends from the ſaid ſtreet to Pearl-ſtreet: At the front on Pearl-ſtreet is a convenient bake-houſe for baking of loaf-bread and victuals for the inhabitants, with a cellar under the whole. This bake-houſe may be readily altered into a convenient dwelling-houſe, and the oven uſed for the baking buſineſs: To accommodate which, a part of the lot may be taken off, and if the purchaſers chooſe, ſold ſeparate from the dwelling-houſe.*

Alſo a lot of ground contiguous, fronting the oppoſite ſide of the ſaid ſtreet, and extending to low water mark, with a commodious Brick bake-houſe 20 feet by 60 thereon; it has two new ovens of the beſt conſtruction (each of which will draw about half a hundred of middling bread) and the privilege of a good pump at the door, with the neceſſary apparatus for carrying on the baking buſineſs, proper granaries, a conveniency for drying of bread, and a good lodging room. There is alſo a convenient wharff on the river, front of the bake-houſe, where boats may load and unload with eaſe, and tackles for hoiſting ſtuff either from the wharff or a boat into the bake-houſe, and room for ſtowing of wood and faggots. The whole is well calculated for any perſon inclining to carry on the baking buſineſs to advantage, or taking in of grain for exportation, or retailing of flour.

And alſo a lot containing about a quarter of an acre, very commodiouſly ſituated for a purchaſer of any part of the buildings.

Alſo a tract of woodland, ſituate on Muſconetcunk creek, in the townſhip of Roxbury, and county of Morris, adjoining lands late the London Company's, containing about 418 acres, within 2 miles of Andover forge.

The moiety of a tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenage and county of Suſſex, containing 200 acres, held in common with Samuel Pryor, adjoining lands of Philip Willard, and the deviſees of Thomas Lambert.

And one fourth part of a tract of land, containing about 100 acres, held in common with William Heulings and Samuel Pryor, ſituate in the townſhip of Roxbury, in the county of Morris; bounded by lands of Frederick Severn, John Budd, William Heulings, and lands late of John Baynton. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and if they chooſe to treat for a private ſale, their offers will be attended to, and a good title given by SAMUEL NOBLE, and SAMUEL ALLINSON, Truſtees of Thomas Pryor, jun. and his creditors.

N. B. Six months credit, without intereſt, will be given to the purchaſers. William Heulings and Samuel Pryor, the other owners in common of the two laſt tracts, conſent to a ſale of their ſhares, with the part now adverti ſed.

Good TALLOW CANDLES,
At Ten-pence per Pound,
At *W. SHUTE's* SHOP, at the NEW-MARKET. ¶

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of laſt month, a convict ſervant man, who ſays his name is JOHN HERN, but was convicted by the name of POOLING HORNE, imported into Potowmack in the ſhip Tayloe in September laſt: He is an Engliſhman, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with ſhort black ſtraight hair, a ſmooth face, has a ſcar under his left eye, and a down look: Had on and took with him ſundry clothes, among which are a new light grey over jacket and breeches, of coarſe cloth, with white metal buttons, the jacket lined with ſtriped Scotch plaiding, a black waiſtcoat, and brown ſtriped cotderoy breeches. He took with him a very likely and valuable black blooded MARE, about 14 hands high, 8 years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, branded on the near ſhoulder H, and on the near buttock M, has a long body, and is of a clear and beautiful colour. I will give the above reward of *Twenty Pounds*, Pennſylvania currency, for the Servant and the Mare, delivered to me in Colcheſter, Virginia. ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

N. B. A reward of *Five Pounds* will be given to any perſon, who commits the ſervant to priſon, ſo as his maſter may have him again, and of *Ten Pounds* for the mare, delivered in Bladenſburg, Maryland, to RICHARD HENDERSON, or to the Printers, in Philadelphia. *Nov.* 10, 1774.

July 10, 1774.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Staunton, Auguſta county, Virginia, the 9th inſtant, a convict Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES CULBERTSON, by trade a carpenter and joiner, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark ſwarthy complexion, very black hair, which he wears tied behind, a remarkable ſcar in his face, and one over the joint of his left thumb. He had on and took with him, when he went away, a brown cloth jacket, with ſleeves, with large white metal buttons, a light blue broadcloth waiſtcoat, ozenbrigs trowſers, a country linen ſhirt, and a faſhionable caſtor hat, lined with brown holland. The ſaid convict was imported in the Tayloe, Captain Oglevie, from London, in October laſt, and conſigned to Thomas Hodge, in Leed's-town, Virginia, as by his conviction bill will appear. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and delivers him to me, in Staunton as aboveſaid, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, from HENRY HALL. §

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Londongrove townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES KELLY, has been two months in the country, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, of a ſwarthy complexion, black hair and eyes; had on, when he went away, a new wool hat, coat, jacket and breeches, of cotton and linen, of a duniſh colour, lined with linen, almoſt new, a ſhirt about 800 linen, a black ſilk handkerchief, brown and white worſted ſtockings, new pumps, and large braſs buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

† ALEXANDER LEWIS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril. November 12, 1774.

Charles County, Maryland, Nov. 7, 1774.

RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, two indented ſervants, imported by Capt. Joſeph Street laſt September, one named *Robert Mills*, a Gardener; he is an Iriſhman, about 22 years old, a likely freſh coloured man; he had on, and took with him, a ſnuff-coloured cloth coat and breeches, a red jacket, two white ſhirts, one check ditto, ſhoes, ſtockings, hat, and ſilk handkerchief. The other a Yorkſhire man, named *James Bell*, a Miner, about 40 years old; took with him a dark blue coat, a brown jacket, ſnuff-coloured breeches, hat, ſhoes, ſtockings, and a number of ſmall bells. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, or either of them, and brings them home, ſhall receive Three Pounds for each, beſides what the law allows, from

¶ SAMUEL HANSON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nantmell townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN HARKAN, *about 5 feet 6 inches high, brown hair, curled over his head, of a brown complexion, down look; had on, and took with him, a new felt hat, new ſilk handkerchief, an old brown coat, with metal buttons, two ſhirts, a blue double breaſted jacket, one yellow flannel ditto, two pair of breeches, one white and olive ſtriped velveret, the other old cloth wineſtone coloured, old grey yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JAMES HENDERSON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril. *Nov.* 12, 1774. ¶

Philadelphia, November 14, 1774.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The Ship *SPEEDWELL*,
JOHN JONES, MASTER,

NOW lying at Maſon's wharff, will ſail in three weeks at fartheſt. For freight or paſſage, agree with BARCLAY and MITCHELL, who have imported by ſaid ſhip, a few bales of Scotch ozenbrigs, and ſail canvas No. 1 to 9, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh.

Philadelphia, November 7, 1774.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

The Ship *MARY*,
ROBERT GEORGE, MASTER;

NOW lying at Hamilton's wharff, has the greateſt part of her cargoe engaged, is a good ſtout ſhip, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail in about two weeks. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, November 7, 1774.

For LONDONDERRY,

The Ship ALEXANDER,
JAMES HUNTER, Maſter,

WILL ſail in a fortnight from this time, having two thirds of her cargoe engaged. This ſhip has extraordinary good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board the veſſel, which lies at Cuthbert's wharff, or to

BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who are indebted for paſſage, or redemptioners, by the ſhip Alexander, are deſired to make immediate payment to Captain Hunter, to prevent their notes and bonds being put into the hands of a Lawyer.

FOR BELFAST,

The Ship *PROSPERITY*,
WILLIAM M'CULLOUGH,
MASTER,

ONLY one year old, ſails faſt, and has good accommodations for paſſengers; having great part of her cargoe engaged, will ſail with the firſt flaxſeed veſſels. For freight or paſſage, apply to JAMES STUART, in Front-ſtreet, or ſaid Maſter on board, at Samuel Mifflin, Eſquire's wharff.

The following was designed for our laſt, but came to hand too late.

Friends HALL and SELLERS,

IN your Gazette of Yeſterday I find a Piece addreſſed to me by Baldwin Wake, which I read, ſmiling at its Contents---and as I feel neither the Stimulus of diſappointed Intereſt, or the Impulſe of Anger to actuate me, ſhall content myſelf with a ſimple Relation of Facts, and ſome few Comments; from which it will appear that I have not acted officiouſly or "unfriendly."

Some Years paſt I gave my Opinion and Advice, in order to obtain the Freedom of the Negroe, whoſe Liberty is the preſent Subject, and ſoon after it was granted him---A ſhort Time after his late Confinement, his Mother (who appears to be a ſober Woman) with a Letter from a Perſon of Repute where ſhe lives, accompanied by her Tears, beſought my Help to procure Juſtice for her Son. On calling upon B. Wake, he, in a handſome Manner, acquainted me with the Contract which had juſt been entered into between him and the Negroe, and gave me the Aſſurances I have already publiſhed. I was glad to find there was no Intention of enſlaving him, and therefore adviſed him "to ſerve his Maſter faithfully," purſuant to their Contract, as this would intereſt him to proſecute the Impoſter who ſold him.-------

Amazed at reading Wake's firſt Advertiſement, I told him my Surprize at ſeeing ſo different a Claim ſet up; he ſignified the Negroe had uſed him ill, and if he ever got him again, he would treat him as a Slave;" and threatened, that if I oppoſed him in that Claim, "he would uſe me as bad as the Negroe."---The Evening on which he ſaw what I had publiſhed, he called to aſk me if I had ſeen the Paper, and in the Courſe of our Converſation uniformly perſiſted in declaring he would enſlave the Negroe, "in Spite of me and all my Fraternity;" he muſt therefore excuſe me if, upon the Authority of theſe repeated Declarations, I cannot give Credence to his late Palliation, when he ſays, "it was never his Intention to ſell the Negroe in that Character."-----He aſſerts his "Honeſty," and calls upon me to ſhew "publicly" if he ever deceived me. I muſt do him the Juſtice to ſay, I never heard him impeached in theſe Reſpects, nor do I know any Cauſe for it, theſe Inconſiſtencies of Behaviour excepted, which I ſhall forbear giving any other Name to.

All that I before intended was, to adverti[illegible] the Public that the Negroe was not a Slave, this Wake has now "honeſtly" confeſſed, whether uninfluenced by that Advertiſement the World muſt judge.---I could not convey the Truth to all, to whom his Advertiſement had or might come, in any other Manner, or I ſhould not have preferred the Preſs.

That the Negroe "voluntarily offered to bind himſelf" for eight Years, and he accepted of ſeven, is a Part of the Truth; he ſhould have mentioned, that he firſt propoſed to the Negroe his binding himſelf, and added Argument to induce him; and he ought to have done the Sheriff the Juſtice to ſay, that he lowered the Term to ſeven; on this the Contract was mutually entered into, and People of B. Wake's Underſtanding do not uſually contract with Slaves; indeed ſuch a Conduct would manumit one.

I meant no Attack upon B. Wake---I had not nor have the leaſt Ill-will towards him, and with Pleaſure could do him any Kindneſs; until this Matter occaſioned an Acquaintance, he was a Stranger to me---I took the moſt friendly Means to avoid appearing in print, and I have now done nothing deſerving the illiberal Treatment he has given me both in public and private,

He muſt excuſe my declining to "exchange a Ball" with him---I am not intimidated by his Threats of Revenge, uttered in my own Houſe.---Is it very conſiſtent for an "Editor of Laws" to claim the Benefit of the Law, and aſſert a Right, in Favour of a Perſon helpleſs and deſtitute; but I will not ſay how far B. Wake's Behaviour reſpecting this Negroe and myſelf conſiſts with the Duty of a Juſtice of the Peace---The Challenge I will accept, when he ſhall condeſcend to give it, is, to appear before any two impartial Men of Senſe where we live, let them examine whether I have gone "beyond the Bounds of Reaſon and Truth, into the abominable Liberty of abuſing him;" if they ſhall think I have, I will make him what they determine to be an adequate Satisfaction, and this he may then have the Triumph of publiſhing.---Hence I ſhall think myſelf at Liberty to treat any of his Productions with Neglect.

SAMUEL ALLINSON.

Burlington,
11th Mo. 3, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 28th day of November inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Iſaac Hancock, in Providence townſhip, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Limerick, in the county of Philadelphia, containing about 114 acres; bounded by lands of Herman Umſted, and others; late the eſtate of David Rynear, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 28th day of November inſtant, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 5 o'clock in the evening, two certain meſſuages or tenements, together with a diſtillery and wharff, and all and ſingular the implements for the purpoſe of diſtilling in ſaid diſtillery occupied, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate at Point-pleaſant, in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth north and ſouth about 200 feet, and in depth 300 feet; bounded by ground belonging to the eſtate of William Maſters, Eſq; deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

N. B. A plan thereof to be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe and Sheriff's Office.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 29th day of November inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, that commodious Inn, commonly known by the Jolly Poſt, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on the Briſtol road, in the townſhip of Oxford, about ſix miles from Philadelphia; now in the tenure of Aſaph Willſon, containing about 45 acres; bounded by land of Daniel Briſtow, and others, with the appurtenances; late the eſtate of Joſeph Thornhill; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 25th day of November inſt. at John Thornton's, in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, horſes, cattle, ſheep, ſwine, rye in the ground, houſhold goods, &c. late the property of John Burrows; ſeized and taken in execution by

Nov. 9, 1774. ‡ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

BY order of an Orphan's Court for the county of Bucks, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 5th day of December, a piece or tract of land, late the eſtate of Jacob Hibbs, deceaſed, containing 30 acres, part thereof cleared, part timber land, and ſome meadow ground improved; three acres thereof, with the dwelling-houſe, ſubject to a leaſe during the life of Elizabeth Kelly (mother of the deceaſed) the ſaid land is ſituate in the townſhip of Briſtol; bounded by lands of John Clerk, John Bodine, Joſhua Headly, John Siſon, and the Oxford road, and about 3 miles from the Borough of Briſtol. The terms will be made known at the day of ſale, which will begin at three o' clock in the afternoon.

ELIZABETH HIBBS, Adminiſtratrix; JONATHAN HIBBS, and STEPHEN GUYON, Adminiſtrators. *Nov.* 11, 1774. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, on the firſt of November, 1774, an Engliſh ſervant man, named JAMES SMITH, *by trade a wool dyer; had on when he went away, a long blue broadcloth coat, hair buttons, a crimſon colour waiſtcoat, buttons covered with the ſame, an old beaver hat, not cocked; he has black hair, cut ſhort, is marked with the ſmall-pox, has a long noſe, and is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by* ROBERT CARSON. ¶

GARDEN SEEDS, Wholeſale and Retail, of an extenſive variety and goodneſs in kind, to ſuit this or any other climate, to be had of the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Newtown townſhip, Glouceſter county, alſo at his covered ſtall, the upper end of the Jerſey market, in Philadelphia, on every market day; where captains of veſſels, or others, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded, whoſe favours paſt are thankfully acknowledged; amongſt which collection are the following, colliflower; colliflower brocolow; artichokes; blue brocolow; early Yorkſhire cabbage, ſugar-loaf ditto; ſugar-loaf ſavoy, green ditto; beſt head cabbage; long orange carrots, lemon carrots; ſalmon radiſhes, ſhort top ditto; ſale ſeed, Dutch ditto; flat turnips, Hanover ditto; winter ditto; Jeruſalem cabbage turnip; early Dutch ditto; Sileſia lettuce, cabbage ditto, green coat ditto; parſnips; red onions, Portugal ditto; aſparagus; ſage; marjorum; ſummer ſavory; cucumbers, Turkey ditto; cantelope melon, Turkey ditto; endive; ſelery; ſaffron; parſley-ſ peppergraſs; red pepper; pot marigolds; ſcurvy-graſs; fennel; caraway; coleander; raſe parſley; balm; flower ſeeds, of many kinds; marrowfat peaſe, Spaniſh morats ditto, green haſtons ditto, Charlotte dwarf ditto, dwarf marrowfat ditto; dwarf peaſe, ſugar ditto; ſnap ſhort beans, quail ditto, hotſpur ditto; French beans, white ditto, whiteblooſſom ditto, valentine ditto; early white beans, early black-eyed ditto, Windſor ditto, Maſſagan ditto; hemp ſeed; Canary ſeed; boiling beans, and peaſe of all ſorts, &c. &c. RICHARD COLLINS, Gardiner.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE LOTS of GROUND, adjoining each other, containing in the whole about 19 acres, on a road leading from the Falls of Schuylkil to Germantown and Frankford, between Mr. Henry Keppele, junior, and Dr. Thomas Bond's country ſeats, being a healthy, high, airy ſituation, commands a very extenſive and agreeable proſpect, and has an excellent ſpring of water thereon. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe the whole, or any part thereof may know the terms, by applying to

CHRISTIANA JUSTICE, at Andrew Doz's.

N. B. The purchaſer may fix the time of payment.

FOUND, on the 19th of October laſt, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, A SMALL SUM OF MONEY. The Owner deſcribing the ſame, on paying Charges, may have it again, by applying to JOSEPH CRAWFORD, living in Water-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of MICHAEL MILLER, late of the Townſhip of Donegall, in the County of Lancaſter, deceaſed, either by Bonds, Notes, or Book-Accounts, are hereby deſired to pay the ſame, without any further Delay; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are alſo requeſted to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, before the firſt Day of February next, in order that the ſame may be ſettled and paid. HANNAH MILLER, Adminiſtratrix, and

§ CHRISTIAN KILLHAFFER, Adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of December next, on the premiſes,

ONE Hundred and Twenty-eight Acres of very good Land, in Upper-Makefield townſhip, in the county of Bucks, on which there is a log dwelling-houſe and a very good barn, a young orchard, about 12 acres of watered meadow and more may be made, about two thirds of the land is cleared, and the reſt well timbered. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day abovementioned, by SAMUEL M'NAIR. ¶

October 29, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, this morning, from the ſubſcribers, living in London-grove townſhip, Cheſter county, two ſervant men, one named John Dillis, *born near Marblehead, in New-England; it is ſuppoſed he is gone that way, as he has parents there; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 20 years of age, well made, of a ſandy complexion, wears his own hair, his fore teeth remarkably wide apart; ſpeaks rough and bold, is very apt to ſwear; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, a new check ſhirt, a pair of old tow trowſers, and a pair of everlaſting or blanket ditto, an old calimancee jacket, without ſleeves, mended down the fore parts with different ſorts of ſtuff, 2 or 3 pair of old ſtockings, old ſhoes, with large yellow metal buckles in them; ſaid ſervant ſerved part of his time with one Morton Morton, between Cheſter and Darby, in Cheſter county. The other named* John Coupleditch, *born in Old England, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 24 years of age, ſpeaks very thick, or rather ſtutters a little at times, a great lover of ſpirituous liquors, and apt to ſwear when in drink; had on, and took with him, a coarſe ſhirt and a pair of tow trowſers, an old felt hat, an old ſtriped linſey jacket, without ſleeves, and a pair of ſtrong ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any goal in America, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for each or either of them (ſecured as above) paid by*

§ ROBERT LAMBORN, *and* FRANCIS LAMBORN.

WAS STOLEN out of the houſe of Thomas Stanaland, in Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county, the 3d of this inſtant November, at night, a SILVER WATCH, with a Silver Seal (the maker's name and number forgot) a Great Coat, with dark brown wooden buttons before, but none at the ſleeves, a pair of Silver Shoe-buckles, the anchors and tongues of ſteel, and marked with the letters T. S. Whoever takes up the thief, and ſecures him, ſo that the ſaid articles ſtolen may be had by the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Three Dollars reward, paid by THOMAS STANALAND. ‡

Chriſtiana-Bridge, Eleventh-Month 7, 1774.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED, laſt night, from his bail, a certain THOMAS VINER, *who is an Engliſhman, about 36 years of age, well ſet, about 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion and ſhort black hair, and is a Tanner by trade; had on, and took with him, a new ſuit of blue broadcloth clothes, two pair new calfſkin ſhoes, two pair new milled yarn ſtockings, one pair blue-grey, the other a reddiſh or fleſh colour, a half-worn lightiſh coloured homeſpun cloth coat, lined with lightiſh coloured homeſpun worſted, brown wooden buttons, a pair of dirty leather breeches, a new beaver hat, and an old ditto. Whoever ſecures ſaid Thomas Viner in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, and, if brought to New-Caſtle goal, all reaſonable charges, paid by* JOHN LEWDEN. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, on the Firſt inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, an Iriſh ſervant man, named John M'Guire; had on when he went away a lead coloured cloth coat, almoſt new, with mohair buttons, and bloſſom coloured lining, a new pair of blue woollen trowſers, a Ruſſia linen ſhirt, felt hat, and neats leather ſhoes, with odd buckles; he is about 27 years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, of a dark complexion, black eye-brows, grey hollow eyes, a ſurly look, and much given to drink. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ *JOHN BOUCTHER.*

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM MAN, late of Warminſter, in the county of Bucks, deceaſed, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, to ſave further trouble; and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, in order to be ſettled by

Nov. 11, 1774. ‖ REBECCAH MAN, Adminiſtratrix.

CAME within the Fence of the Subſcriber, living in Lebanon Townſhip, Lancaſter County, a black MARE, branded C. N. And a red roan HORSE. Whoever can tell the reſt of the Marks of ſaid Cattle, and will pay the Charges, may come and take them away, from JACOB WALTER. ¶

FOR BRISTOL,

The SHIP SALLY,
JAMES RUSSELL,
MASTER,

IS a new Veſſel, well calculated for Accommodation of Paſſengers, and having chief Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board, is intended to ſail about the 26th of this Month. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe to apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD, and SONS, or ſaid Maſter board, at their Wharff. *Nov.* 14.

Cheſter, November 12, 1774.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 17th of October, a certain John Kealing, alias Wilcocks, an Engliſhman, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a brown complexion, ſhort brown hair, ſays he came from Antietam Forge, in Maryland. Alſo John Humphreys, and Elizabeth, his wife; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; both Iriſh, and Shoemakers by trade, and ſay they came from Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away in three weeks from this date, or they will be diſcharged, paying their fees, by

§ JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

THE CREDITORS of CHARLES READ, are deſired to meet at the Houſe of Joſeph Haight, in Burlington, the firſt Day of next Month, in order to conſider of ſome Propoſals then to be laid before them; ſuch who have not brought in their Accounts, are deſired to deliver them to the Subſcribers, previous to that time, in order to enable them then to make a dividend of the Money in their Hands.

DANIEL ELLIS,
Eleventh-Month (November) 7, 1774. CHARLES READ,
THOMAS FISHER.

PETER STRETCH

HATH juſt imported from London, in the laſt veſſels, a neat aſſortment of the beſt ſuperfine Broadcloths, amongſt which are ſcarlet, deep and light blue, black, parſon's grey, buff, garnet, light and dark drabs, and pearl colours, of different ſhades, ſuitable for womens long cloaks, rattinets to match the cloths, ſuper and ſuperfine double milled drabs, for great coats; ſcarlet, blue, copper, brown, and drab colours; beſt ſuperfine Bath coatings; buff, white and black beſt ſilk breeche patterns; black, buff, and drab coloured ſuperfine four threas worſted ditto; white ſilk ſerge; crimſon, blue, white and ſpotted feathered velvets, for linings of gentlemens dreſs ſuits; gold and ſilver ſpangled baſket and embroidered buttons; beſt ſcarff, all ſilk, and ſilk and cotton twiſt; Baladine ſewing ſilks; ſpotted and Mancheſter velvets and thickſets; corderoys, of drab colours; blue and drab corderetts; Quakers beſt black padeſoys beautiful clear white beſt ſattins; and a variety of low priced plain and chaſed ſilver and Pinchbeck watches. The public may reſt aſſured that the above articles are all freſh goods, none older than the laſt ſpring importation, and will be ſold in any quantity, from a piece to a yard, at his ſtore, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, a few doors below Second-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the Prothonotary's office. 6 W.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, about 12 miles from Baltimore-town, about the 7th of June, 1773, A ſalt water NEGROE man, named SOLOMON, aged about 22 years, he has been in the country about three years, and talks pretty good Engliſh for the time, is of a middle ſize, a little upon the yelloviſh caſt; it is needleſs to ſay any thing about his clothes, as he has been gone ſo long. He was, in July laſt, in New-Caſtle, ſuppoſed to be in the poſſeſſion of Robert Bail, and had changed his name to *George*. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negroe man, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by THOMAS COCKEY.

Auguſt 10, 1774. § 8 *W.*

TO BE SOLD, BY

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, JOINER,

At the corner of Pettie's-alley, in Fourth-ſtreet, near the Poſt-office, Philadelphia,

A VERY large aſſortment of mahogany and black walnut boards and plank, ſuitable for all kinds of Joiners and Chair-makers work, or exportation; red cedar boards and plank, two inch and four inch oak, poplar and aſh plank, ſuitable for Hatters and Joiners benches, Windſor chairs, and bellows; a very great quantity of ſeaſoned bedſtead ſtuff, and half inch poplar and gum boards, ſhingling laths, rule joint ſtuff, ſacking bottoms, and bedſtead ſcrews, &c. Alſo a lot of ground, 40 feet front by 140 deep, on Third-ſtreet continued, adjoining the firſt ſtone bridge beyond the barracks. ¶

In purſuance and by virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of the county of Northumberland, WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE at the town of Sunbury, in ſaid county, on the 23d day of November inſtant,

A TRACT of LAND (ſurveyed on warrant) containing 1180 acres, lying on a large branch of Fiſhing Creek, about 30 miles from Sunbury, and 15 from the mouth of ſaid creek, which is navigable for boats ſeveral miles up, from which boats of large burdens may come to Middletown at the Mouth of Swatara. There is on ſaid tract, about 400 acres of good bottom; and near 200 acres of watered meadow may be made. The upland is good, and the whole well watered, with two good mill-ſeats on ſaid land. It is well timbered with oak, hickory, walnut, ſugar-tree, white pine, wild cherry, &c. Part of the eſtate of JOHN JONES, jun. deceaſed. Attendance will be given, at the time and place abovementioned, by

WILLIAM PUSEY, Adminiſtrator.

Likewiſe to be ſold, by the ſubſcriber, a tract containing 182 acres of good land, ſituate in Buffaloe Valley, on a branch of Buffaloe Creek. On this tract may be made 40 acres of meadow; the upland is good; part of it well timbered, and the other about 40 acres grown over with ſunflowers may be eaſily cleaned. It is about 15 miles from Sunbury, and about two from a new griſt mill now erecting, and about 4 miles from Saſquehanna, which is navigable for large boats to Middletown.

One other tract, containing 330 acres, ſituate on the Waters of Swatara, in Berks county, joining lands of Peter Kritzer, between the ſecond Tuſcorora Hill and the Broad Mountain, and about 6 miles ſoutherly of Madera's tavern, on the waggon road from Reading to Sunbury, and near 12 miles from Hughes's ſaw-mill. The upland is good, and there may be 60 acres of good meadow made, and eaſily cleared; good part being rich hazel bottom. For farther information, apply to Conrad Meneighs, tavern-keeper, at Hughes's ſaw-mill, or to the ſubſcriber,

WILLIAM PUSEY.

N. B. Time will be given for part of the purchaſe-money of the two laſt mentioned tracts.

Likewiſe to be ſold, or lett in farms for a number of years, 1150 acres of good land, joining Juniata, and running up Wild-Cat Run: There may be a good fiſhery for ſhad, &c. in Juniata, and a mill-ſeat on the Waters of Wild-Cat; there is a ſmith within a quarter of a mile, and a ſaw-mill, and merchant-mill within a mile and an half, with water-carriage to them, which will make it eaſy to a new ſettler. It is about 13 miles from Carliſle town, and the ſame from the Mouth of Juniata, with good water-carriage from the land down to Harris's Ferry, or Middletown, where there is a good market for produce. There is a good proportion of meadow ground, and the upland is good for wheat. For further information, apply to JOHN JONES, in Germantown, Tanner, or to WILLIAM PUSEY, Brewer, in Philadelphia. *November* 4, 1774.

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